

## NO LETUP IN MEXICAN FIGHT

## BORDER COUNTRY LOOKS FOR MORE SERIOUS WARFARE.

Federals Abandon Casas Grandes Region and Rebels May Use It as a Base—Raiding Parties Slightly Halted—New Version of Peace Talk Failed.

EL PASO, April 9.—News of fighting comes from many sections of Mexico and people on the border, insurgents and Federals alike, look for no cessation, but now rather look for more serious warfare than heretofore. The insurgents have moved out from Chihuahua, evidently giving up the idea of an attack upon the city at present, considering its fortifications and the strength of its garrison.

Inasmuch as the Federals have entirely abandoned Casas Grandes and that region, it is expected that Madero will return to make his headquarters there. It is much closer to the United States line and communication will be easier, also if the insurgents cannot manufacture enough ammunition it will be easier to receive there what can be smuggled over the line. Smallpox has broken out at Casas Grandes and many people are fleeing from the disease, and also the fear that the insurgents will rob them.

Fighting continued Friday night at Velardea, near Torreon, when mail advice left there, and had been in progress for three days. The power station in Velardea has been destroyed and as a result the pumps at the Santa Maria mine have ceased to work and the property is being flooded.

The insurgents have again cut communication between Torreon and Durango by destroying Trinidad Bridge for the second time and burning or dynamiting several other bridges between Durango and Pasaaje. Rebels held up a train near Pasaaje on Friday and looted the express car. A safe containing \$1,300 was secured.

The Cuernavaca Indians have offered to free the region of insurgents if the Federal Government will agree to restore to them all the lands which they say have been confiscated. The Government has not replied.

News from Torreon says that Guillermo Baca, one of the ablest of insurgent leaders in that region, was found dead on Friday at Mesa Santa, near Parral. He was 30 years of age and was a merchant in Parral before the insurrection broke out. He had been ill for some time from exposure and lack of proper food and medical attention. He was of a prominent family, well educated and a personal friend of Francisco I. Madero.

Lively fighting continues in the vicinity of Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa. Col. Morelos, who had been surrounded in the town of Badaguato by insurgents, received reinforcements with machine guns, and the insurgents left. The Federals have sent back a large number of wounded to Culiacan and report that the campaign was a very severe one. Some of the reinforcements include cavalry, which has been badly needed, as the insurgents are practically everywhere.

Sanalona, near Culiacan, was raided on Friday by the insurgents, who took many horses, food supplies and some money. Culiacan and Mazatlan are the only two towns in the State where the insurgents have been opposed. They go and come as they please in the other towns. The campaign has resulted in good times for the Mexican soldiers. None of the privates is now receiving less than \$1.25 per day in Sinaloa and rurales are getting \$2.50.

Not a general office of the Mexican army is in the State. On the sugar plantations in the State all the feeling is with the insurgents.

Insurgents raided the town of Rosario, on the Parral and Durango Railroad, on Friday and robbed the railroad agent of \$1,500.

NAN ANTONIO, April 9.—This is the story brought here today by an American civil engineer just from Guadalajara, Mexico, of how a force of twenty rurales of Guadalajara came on a patrol in the hills back of town one afternoon of last week, but did lose, severely and collectively, their twenty pairs of trousers.

Trousers, so this American says, are not altogether common outside of the city of Guadalajara. So uncommon are they in fact that the jefe politico caused a law to be promulgated recently making it imperative for every countryman entering the city to pass on the outskirts long enough to drop a pair of his trousers. As a result, the rurales, carrying their clothing shops soaking up in the suburbs of the capital of the State which made it a business to rent trousers for a stipulated time and at a low charge.

Such being the local conditions a band of twenty rurales went forth last Wednesday to chase a pesky herd of insurgents some thirty miles away. The insurgents had been shooting holes through a church tower in a little village with an unpronounceable name and scaring the birds.

The rurales rode into a cañon on the way to the small town and as soon as they got within the shadow of its walls, insurgents on both sides of the hills began to pepper at them with 30-39 Winchester. One rural dropped from his saddle and the other nineteen promptly surrendered.

The insurgents then descended upon the rurales and made each man give up first his gun and ammunition belts, then his horse and finally his trousers. The latter were manifestly valuable acquisitions for the peace time that the insurgents are hoping to bring about.

The nineteen rurales, carrying their wounded brother, also trousers, walked by easy stages back to Guadalajara. Their way lay through hostile territory and at no place along the line could they or any of them borrow or steal a pair. When they arrived at the outskirts of Guadalajara they could not rent the trousers there offered for leasing because the insurgents had taken all their money. So the rurales had to march through Guadalajara to their barracks. They reported to their commander that they had secured the country but had not seen a sign of insurgents.

Following the collapse of the projected "peace negotiations" between the Maderistas and representatives of the Mexican Government, which were to take place either at Chihuahua or El Paso, Juan Sanchez Azcona, the member of the Washington junta of the insurrection, who has come down here to assist in the work of the San Antonio branch of the rebel management, seemed today what he said, was a full history of the peace negotiations now revealed for the first time.

After saying that the earliest proposals came from Ernesto Madero, one of the Condiata branch of the rebel family which is still loyal to Diaz, he requested a meeting at Corpus Christi, Tex., in February, which fell through because of suspicions concerning the integrity of the delegate who was to represent Diaz. Azcona's statement says that the next important step was the meeting in New York between Francisco I. Madero, Jr.,

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and Señor Limantour, "an old friend." Of this meeting, which was carefully veiled in New York, the man of peace says:

In the course of the conversation both deplored the present events in Mexico and deemed it expedient to make an effort in the interests of the welfare of the country to reach a settlement. It was not possible to arrive at some arrangement which, assuring that peace would come within a short time, would yet give the satisfaction sought by the insurgents. With this object Francisco I. Madero arranged meetings, strictly private, between Mr. Limantour and Dr. Vasquez Gomez and Gustavo Madero, members, these last two, of the directorate of the revolution.

Our representatives had four interviews with Mr. Limantour in the presence of Francisco Madero. These interviews, which were private, Mr. Limantour was put in possession of the demands of the revolutionists, presented through our representatives. He deemed it proper for him to present these demands to the President of Mexico and his ministry. Our representatives consented to get in touch with the leader of the revolution, Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and procure from him his views with regard to holding an official and open peace conference.

The representatives of the insurrection immediately sent information of the proceedings to Don Francisco I. Madero, Jr., who at the time was on the field of operations in Chihuahua. He was asked to favor us with his opinion on these matters and to dictate his orders.

In the last days of March there arrived in San Antonio Don Manuel Hernandez and Don Salvador Madero, representing confidentially Mr. Limantour. The representatives of the insurrection thought it well to meet them in Washington, and on the evening of March 31 we had a conference in which the revolutionary element was represented by Don Roque Guzman and Don Manuel Hernandez, Don Gustavo and Don Alfonso Madero and by me.

Like other efforts this meeting was not of an official character. There was no presentation of credentials by Hernandez and Madero other than the simple declaration, on their word of honor, that they came as representatives, confidentially, of Mr. Limantour.

TAMPA, Mexico, April 9.—The news of the revolutionary uprising in the vicinity of Tuxpan, about 100 miles south of Tampico, has caused excitement among the people of this city and surrounding sections. Troops left here today for the scene of the disturbances. Detachments of rurales and cavalry are being sent to Tuxpan district from points in the State of Vera Cruz. Arrivals here today from Tuxpan report that the band of rebels numbered about 1,000 men, armed with arms and mounted men and that they apparently are bent on pillage more than anything else.

News of a train on the Furburo and Tuxpan railroad, the rebels attacked several ranches, robbing the owners of money and live stock. The railroad, which has been put out of commission by the burning of four bridges by the rebels, runs between the Furburo oil field and Tuxpan. It is fifty-two miles long and is owned by Lord Cowdray and associates. The Pearson interests have a big oil camp at Potrero del Llano, thirty miles from Tuxpan, where they brought in a large quantity of oil in the world a few weeks ago.

In response to a request by telephone from Americans at Potrero del Llano a large number of rurales and cavalry were sent to that oil camp today by a gasoline launch. At Tuxpan, Furburo, Potrero del Llano, Juan Casiano and other towns where there are many Americans, many women and children have fled from Tuxpan, fearing an attack upon the town by rebels. Urgent requests have been made by citizens of the place for military protection.

H. Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce oil company and other American financial interests are largely interested in the oil fields in the Tuxpan and Tampico sections. The uprising near Tuxpan was wholly unexpected as no previous hint had been given that there was any dissatisfaction among the people of that section with the administration of President Diaz. Tampico is connected with Tuxpan by a railroad line which is partly owned by the contractor being Charles Stillaber of Chicago.

## 5 HOURS IN WITHERING FIRE.

25 Men of Williams Band Dead; 20 Americans Escaped; Leader Desperately Wounded.

MEXICALI, Lower California, April 9.—Twenty Americans, all that remained of Gen. Stanley Williams's battered force, reached Mexicali last night from the ravine in which they and their companions made a desperate stand against Federal troops under Col. Mayot, who outnumbered them six to one. They brought back their commander, Williams, at first reported killed. He has four wounds, one a serious fracture of the skull caused by a piece of flying metal from a bursting shell.

Sixty-five of Williams's men perished, it is believed. It is said that the Federals took no prisoners, bayonetting wounded men who were unable to escape. With utter recklessness Williams led his inferior force into what amounted to an ambush.

They were caught in a ravine and made their stand in a field of barley. It was trampled down quickly and they were without protection. A merciless fire was poured into their ranks and they were then flanked by detachments of Federal troops.

The battle raged from noon until nearly 5 o'clock, when the remnants of the insurgents began their retreat to Mexicali. Including the Americans who returned here, less than fifty rebels are now guarding Mexicali. An attack by the Federals, following up their victory, is expected hourly.

"General" Williams has been taken across the line, where surgeons are trying to save his life.

## TRAPPED BY LOVE FOR MOTHER.

Young Man Wanted for Burglary Tries to Die When Surrounded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—William Jones, 29 years old, of 613 Snyder avenue, wanted by the police on a charge of blowing open a safe in Merchantville, N. J., several weeks ago, came home to see his mother last night and soon found that the house was surrounded by policemen.

He embraced his mother then, saying he was tired and wanted to sleep, went to his room, drank brandy and turned on the gas and lay down on a bed to die.

Attracted by the odor of gas, his mother entered the room and found him unconscious and screaming to the door. As she called for help Detective McCullough and several policemen ran into the house. A doctor who was told that they wanted her son on a burglary charge she fell fainting.

Jones was hurried to St. Agnes's Hospital. His condition is said to be critical.

## PRIMER STUDIES IN PARKS

MR. STOVER LEARNS SOMETHING ABOUT TRAMPLED GRASS.

Trampling is Bad for Lawns, Appears, for Divers Scientific Reasons. Expert Advice Plentiful Against Re-surfacing Also Against Ploughing.

Spring ploughing in Central Park will be seen there shortly for the first time in several years. This has been decided upon by Park Commissioner Stover as one of the measures for rehabilitating the exhausted soil and getting more luxuriant growth of grass on the trampled lawns.

The Commissioner said yesterday that the ploughing had been recommended by G. B. Maynard, a soil expert of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who came on here at the Commissioner's request and studied the condition of Central Park.

The Commissioner said that the exhaustion of the soil was due to a great extent to the constant walking upon it, which has the effect of compressing it into a compact mass.

"As Mr. Maynard explained to me," said the Commissioner, "the constant pressure of human feet on certain parts of Central Park has produced a substratum of compact soil which prevents moisture from permeating the earth. He shows that there is a great difference in the fertile qualities of dry and moist soil. This compact stratum in Central Park is due to trampling and to the rains from being of the benefit that they are out in the country, where nature is not interfered with. In the park the rains run off and the drains instead of soaking into the ground."

"But the important point is this, as Mr. Maynard points out: When the rain cannot get through and leave air pores then the air is excluded and modern scientific treatment of soils holds that the constituents of the air are very necessary to the proper nourishment of soil. The air must get down to nourish the growth of grass and plants with certain chemical constituents."

The Commissioner said he was not sure when he could start the ploughing on the lawns or on the tennis grounds. Some of the expert tennis players that make use of those grounds have called upon him and complained that the tennis grounds right away and let the lawns go until the ploughing is completed there.

Mr. Maynard expressed the opinion to the Commissioner that it would not be a very difficult thing to put the soil of Central Park in as good a condition as it was at any time. The Washington man did not think the rehabilitation would be expensive. On the contrary he thought the cost would be small. He does not think it necessary to resurface the park with new soil. There should be a better system of drainage and irrigation. The ploughing of the lawns is necessary, he says, so as to produce a green manure. Then reseeded would produce a fine crop of grass.

The shrubbery should have better protection from the destruction caused by visitors.

Mr. Maynard is opposed to having playgrounds in the parks, as they do much damage.

## PATTERN FOR THE AIRMEN.

Prof. von Lendenfeld Says the Blow Fly Is Their Best Model.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Smithsonian Institution has received and soon will publish the fourth paper in a series dealing with the investigations on the flying organs of various insects and birds. These investigations, which were fostered by the late Secretary Langley with the hope that they would yield information useful to engineers and others interested in the problem of aviation, have been carried on under the direction of Prof. von Lendenfeld of Prague University for a period of two years.

Prof. von Lendenfeld believes that of all forms of insects and indeed of all flying animals the blowfly furnishes the most promising pattern for a flying machine and that a working model should be built according to this pattern and examined in the wind tunnel. The paper now in the hands of the printer was prepared by Dr. Wolfgang Ritter and describes the flying apparatus of the blowfly.

The anatomical and mechanical characteristics of German scientists, discusses the anatomy of the structure and articulation of the wings and the functions of every muscle and joint used in flight. The blowfly is described as "The Master of Wing Feathers," by Dr. E. M. S. Pigeon, by Dr. Bruno Muller.

Dr. Ritter's paper is profusely illustrated with pictures showing the different experiments he made with the blowfly.

## MUST HAVE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

All Ocean Going Passenger Vessels Required to Be Equipped After July 1.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has sent out to port officials throughout the country, including the Collector of Customs at New York, instructions relative to the act of Congress requiring ocean-going passenger vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus after July 1.

The act provides that after the date named ocean-going steamships of the United States or carrying foreign country carrying passengers and carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, to be equipped with wireless before they will be permitted to leave American ports. The apparatus is to be capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles. The act does not apply to vessels carrying only between ports less than 200 miles apart.

The instructions sent out by Secretary Nagel relate largely to the qualifications of wireless operators. They require that the operator shall be familiar with the international regulations applicable to the exchange of wireless traffic and be capable of sending in clear and distinct words a minute for five minutes or more and receive at the prescribed speed.

## OIL AND ONION IMMUNITY.

Health Expert Finds No Diphtheria Where They Are Much Eaten.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Dr. Frederick A. Kraft, the Socialist Health Commissioner, believes that he has discovered that eating onions and olive oil is preventive of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

It is a fact that the districts where onions are largely used have been free from these diseases the past year. When the comparative statement by words of the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria was submitted to the Health Commission, he noticed that the wards populated by Italians and foreigners were more free from the diseases than the American districts. The Italian ward did not have a single case of either disease, while the exclusive Prospect Hill district was most generally affected.

The Health Commissioner then investigated every family where either disease was found. No family where a case of either disease was found used onions.

## THE TREATY WITH HONDURAS.

Secretary Knox Will Renew His Efforts to Have It Ratified by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary of State Knox will soon renew his efforts to effect the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Honduras providing for a refund of the public debt of that republic. This treaty was signed several months ago and was submitted to the Senate for ratification several weeks before the expiration of Congress on March 4 last. It failed of ratification largely because of the unwillingness of members of the Senate to enter into an arrangement of this sort without careful consideration of the scope of the treaty.

The convention was intended to refund the public debt of Honduras and place that country on a firmer financial basis. The claims of foreign bondholders were to be paid by means of a \$10,000,000 loan to be furnished by a syndicate of American bankers. The loan was to be repaid by setting apart periodically a portion of the customs revenues of Honduras.

A representative of the financial syndicate furnishing the money will have the right to supervise the collection of the Honduran customs.

In addition to the treaty a copy of a financial agreement between the American syndicate and the Government of Honduras was submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee for the information of the Senate. A message from President Taft, transmitting the treaty and urging its prompt ratification, also formed a part of the record. The treaty was for the purpose of making the arrangement more formal and binding upon Honduras. It does not create a financial receivership like that existing in Santo Domingo. The customs revenues of Santo Domingo are placed in the hands of the American syndicate. In the proposed arrangement with Honduras the United States would not actually supervise the collection of customs.

Opposition to the Honduras treaty developed mainly because of the fact that it would leave a weak financial basis for Honduras, in which to consider the instrument Senator Bailey of Texas insisted upon having additional information as to the effect of the proposed arrangement before action upon it. Secretary Knox supplied this information, but the Congress expired before the question had been passed on.

The treaty revolution in Honduras delayed the consummation of the financial arrangement contemplated by the treaty. The convention was submitted to the Congress of Honduras at a time when Tegucigalpa, the capital of the country, was in a state of turmoil because of the revolution which had been started by the military forces of General Bonilla, former President of the republic. The Honduran Congress failed to ratify the convention largely on account of the unsettled conditions in the country. The revolution has succeeded and a new administration is in charge of the affairs of the republic. The new Government, it is expected, will favorably disposed toward the convention and its ratification is expected when it is resubmitted to the Honduran Congress.

## BRYAN DISAPPOINTED.

Over the Defeat of His Followers in the Senate Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In an interview today William J. Bryan, whose followers in the Senate were routed in the Democratic caucus last Friday by the election of Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia as minority leader, expressed his disappointment over the result.

"I regard the election of Mr. Martin as a minority leader as very unfortunate for the party," said Mr. Bryan. "He is a man of high character and high ability, but he is not the man to lead the Democratic element. Only two Senators on the Democratic side voted with Aldrich more frequently than he did, and one of those is no longer here. They were from Louisiana and one has since died, so there is only one Democratic Senator surviving who voted with Aldrich more times."

"The line, however, has been drawn, and we make a much better showing than we have in the past. The progressive element is now and they include nearly all the new Democratic Senators. Unless the progressive Democrats are able to get a majority, the Republicans will be substituted for Martin men two years hence."

An amendment to the Senator Lea was among the progressives. There has been no real change in the shadow of turning in his course. The rule of seniority was invoked in the most recent election, but it did not stand examination. That rule may do in the army. In representative government the man who is still in the Senate because the people have already elected him is not a representative of the people. He is a relic of the past and ought not to speak with more authority than a man who comes fresh from the people."

## TO PUSH RECIPROCITY VOTE.

Canadian Ministry Forms a Resolve—Opponents Grow Restive.

OTTAWA, April 9.—An unofficial announcement to-night indicates that the Ministry has determined to push the reciprocity debate to a conclusion at the earliest possible date. It is almost three months since the Minister of Finance brought down the reciprocity agreement in the House of Commons. The debate has since been dragged in the most tiresome way by the Opposition, the Government being to allow the Opposition the greatest latitude in discussion.

The present stage of the debate shows no progress, being still on the resolution in Committee of Ways and Means. After the adoption of the resolution, the Minister of Customs will introduce a bill amending the Canada Customs Act and embodying the necessary changes in the act.

This bill will be subject to discussion by the Opposition. There being no closure rule in the Commons there is practically no limit to the time that may be spent in discussion. The Government has many a time of forcing action, and it is thoroughly understood here to-night that the programme of the leaders is to force action, practically speaking, by the aid of the Opposition.

The recent turmoil in the Conservative ranks was due to the objection of individuals of the party to be held by a caucus determination to oppose the reciprocity agreement. Many opposition members of Parliament have taken position that it is a tactical blunder to compel them to oppose the agreement.

The Government, it is understood, has decided to accept the reciprocity agreement will be introduced by the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, and on these assurances it has proceeded to rush the whole debate to a conclusion to the exclusion of every other topic. Parliament will adjourn on Wednesday for the Easter recess for a week.

In the meantime the opposition is placarding the whole country with posters advertising anti-reciprocity meetings, and is holding a series of meetings, concluding with the words "God Save the King." Practically every western conservative member has already left for his home, and so the opposition is in a state of confusion during the Easter recess.

The owner of one of the principal conservative newspapers of the country, however, has decided to stay in Ottawa and will be in the city within a few hours and urged him to release his followers from the caucus rule compelling them to oppose the agreement.

## HOUSE DEMOCRATS REASSURED

MAY TAKE UP RECIPROCITY BILL THE FIRST THING.

Report That Taft Had Written That He Would Not Prorogue Congress Is Confirmed—Conference at the White House on the Legislative Programme.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It was Representative McCall of Massachusetts to whom President Taft wrote last week declaring that he would not prorogue Congress in the event that Canadian reciprocity was made the first business of the special session and passed, and the Republican Senate and the Democratic House thereupon proceeded to squabble over an adjournment date.

The President, while appreciating that he has the right to disband Congress after the business for which he called it together has been done, thinks action of this sort would be playing politics of doubtful propriety. So in order to set at rest Democratic fears in this direction and do all possible to induce the House majority to take up reciprocity the first thing he wrote the letter in question to Mr. McCall, anticipating the widest publicity for it, but the only information concerning the letter that was to be had yesterday came from Democratic leaders.

This evening it was asserted by officials of the White House that the President had written the letter emphatically saying that he would not prorogue the Congress.

This statement undoubtedly will have influence with the House Democrats which will meet this week to decide on the details of a legislative programme. It will eliminate the principal argument urged by those Democrats who, expressing their fears of the prorogue, have urged that matters of general legislation, such as the direct election of senators, amendments to the campaign publicity law, ratification of the Arizona and New Mexico constitutions and revision of the woolen, cotton and other tariff schedules should be put through by the House before the Canadian reciprocity bill, to which the Democratic party is committed, is touched. While leading Democrats would not commit themselves to even this, it is considered quite probable that reciprocity will be the first subject considered by the House.

If this turns out to be the case the credit for it will belong in large part to President Taft, it is conceded, as a result of the McCall letter.

It would not surprise Administration leaders if the 53rd Congress were reported to the House this week. Speaker Clark advises early action on the instrument and the Democratic leaders are inclined to follow Mr. Clark's wishes in the matter.

The House legislative programme was considered at a White House conference to-night. Those present were President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and Representative Underwood, the Democratic chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The President impressed on Mr. Underwood, who is a leading House Democrat, that it was highly desirable that the Canadian agreement should be put through Congress without change in any particular. Just what it came from the Administration, it is indicated now that the agreement will be approved by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House within the next few days.

## BALLOON HITS A CHIMNEY.

Gas Bag Was Leaky and St. Louis Aeronautilus Did Not Go Up Far.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Lieut. Andrew Drew, pilot; Lieut. John P. Hart, Bayard Brookman and Joseph Obermeyer, all of the signal corps of the National Guard of Missouri, had a narrow escape from serious injury this afternoon when the balloon St. Louis No. 2, which had been leaking badly, came down from 2,000 feet altitude with such velocity that ten sacks of ballast failed to check the drop until it was near the ground.

The balloon struck the chimney of the Liggett-Meyers Tobacco Company, near the Vandeventer avenue station of the Frisco Railroad in St. Louis, about twenty feet above the roof of the works, then the top of a rock pile. When the rocks were struck Brookman was thrown out, although Drew pulled the rip cord, the loss of 150 pounds weight sent the balloon into the air again, so that it crossed over some wires and landed in a vacant lot, where boys were playing baseball.

No one was injured except Drew, whose hand was cut badly enough to bleed by being caught in the rigging of the balloon. Brookman was not hurt, but was considerably shaken up. All of the men declared their willingness to try it again at the first favorable opportunity.

The start was not made until 3 P. M. on account of delay in repairing the balloon, which was found to be in bad condition.

Soon after the start, while over Jefferson and Market streets, Drew noticed that it was necessary to discard an unusual amount of ballast to keep the balloon on an even altitude. By the time Grand avenue was reached and the balloon was near the armory of Battery A the pilot knew that something was wrong.

The drag rope, which was still rolled in a ball on the outside of the basket, was cut and the rope was pulled out. The descent then began and the balloon was seen to be leaking badly. The rope did not hold and Hart cut off ten or twelve ballast bags, but it was not until the chimney of the tobacco plant was struck a broadside blow that the descent seemed to be checked.

## IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

B. W. Cromwell of This City Places an Exhibition 20,000 Postage Stamps.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—One of the finest collections of postage stamps in this country has been exhibited in the National Museum by David W. Cromwell of New York city and is now being placed on exhibition in the division of history in the old Museum Building. There are 20,000 stamps in the collection, representing all nations which have ever issued them.

The installation in the exhibition cases is being done alphabetically and at the present time has proceeded as far as the French colonies. The stamps of the remaining countries will be put in place as rapidly as possible.

In the same division two busts have been received of Dr. William T. G. Morton of Massachusetts, who was the first physician to demonstrate to the world the value of ether as an anesthetic. Both of these were presented by his son, Dr. William J. Morton. One, in bronze, is by Miss Helen P. Sears, a pupil of Saint Gaudens; the other, in plaster, is from a face mask made during life by Clark Mills.

With these busts have been placed an inhaler and stand of the same type as that used in the first operation in 1846. This apparatus is the gift of Dr. Gustave P. Winslow.

## President Worked Sunday and Then Took an Auto Ride.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Contrary to his usual custom, President Taft remained away from church this morning. He spent about three hours attempting to clear up a mass of matters that had accumulated upon his desk. In the afternoon the President, with Mrs. Taft and Major Butt, his military aide, motored in the Maryland suburbs of this city.

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## OPTION ON MOUNTAIN OF ORE.

United States Smelting Co. Examining Mount Andrews Off Alaska Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., April 9.—The United States Smelting, Mining and Refining Company has taken an option on Mount Andrews, probably the greatest body of copper and iron ore in the world. It is situated at Idavada, on Prince of